

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863—lf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.
All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863—lf.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
James F. Robinson, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State, Frankfort.

ASSTANT SECRETARY, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.

C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

James Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Thos. J. Frazier, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Clerk, Frankfort.

John J. Roberts, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Robert Richardson, Covington.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
Philip Swigert, Frankfort.

John M. Todd, Frankfort.

William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Andrew J. James, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John W. Finnell, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Robt. A. Ahey, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
James F. Robinson, Jr., Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

Ed. S. Theobald, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvidere J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus E. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary, for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jail of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$300 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; level eyes; and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox; is a slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chawer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he broke jail, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, gray flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 22 years of age; fair complexion; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good cut of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy; the nose, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS,
Jailer of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 5, 1863—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered WILLIAM LAWELL, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the Jail of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of Jan., A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
J. F. ROBINSON.

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Jeremiah Pope is a man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; 35 years of age; fair complexion; black hair; bright eyes; is a broken, crooked, and crooked finger on the left hand, next to the little finger, is off just at the root of the nail; 37 or 38 years old.

Feb. 2, w&twm.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the Jail of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
J. F. ROBINSON.

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and moustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDETT.

December 26, 1862—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT R. HARRISON, who killed and murdered WILLIAM A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERNARD MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jail of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
NAT. GATHER, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Robert R. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches high; heavy set; hair, dark sandy; age, between 25 and 30 years; a scar on one cheek bone; speaks distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered, and a stout healthy-looking man.

May 29, 1862—w&twm.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shavler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jail of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Bell is about twenty-nine years of age, spare make, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop-shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.

July 15, 1863—w&tw 3m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Paducah for Georgetown, and at Lexington, at rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all intermediate towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 9:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FRIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FRIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, General Jefferson and Brook Streets.

April 6, 1863.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$150 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN LITCHFIELD killed and murdered one John Cotton on the 25th day of June, 1862, in the county of Christian, and has fled from justice and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John Litchfield, and his delivery to the Jail of Christian county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

July 27th, 1863—w&twm.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Goday's.

Frankfort, July 4, 1862—lf.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. Crutcher will have charge of the office and general arrangements of the Hotel.

Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862—May 14—lf.

GEO. W. SMALL
(SUCCESSOR OF RITE & SMALL.)
INVITES special attention to his NEW AND SPLENDID SPRING IMPORTATION of
Carpeting, Curtains, Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Linen Goods.
And every variety of
Household and Hotel Furnishings.
These Goods are fresh, of choice selection, and many of them entirely new in design.
I will sell at such prices for CASH ONLY as cannot fail to give perfect and entire satisfaction.
GEO. W. SMALL,
No. 321 Main St., Third Store West of
May 19, 1862—lf.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Penney, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad of city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb. 2nd.

S. BLACK.

NOW READY!
THE Third Volume of METCALFE'S KEY-
TICKET REPORTS of the Decisions of the
Court of Appeals, containing Decisions of the
Summer and Winter Terms 1860 and Summer and
Winter Terms 1861.
Price, per copy, \$3.00.
For sale by
J. C. BULL, Bookeller,
Frankfort, Ky., June 16, 1862—lf.
[Yeoman copy.]

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863—by.

J. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the
Capital of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 12th, 1863—lf.

THE NINTH SESSION
OF MRS. HALLIE F. TODD'S School for
Children will commence on
Monday, September 7, 1863,
and continue twenty weeks, at \$3 the session.
No extras.
No deduction made for absence except in
case of sickness.
July 6, 1863.

J. W. FINNELL.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side North St., bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860—lf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1864—lf.

W. POLK.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, of July 31.]

Peace party in North Carolina.

The Secessionists—Their Promises and their Performances—The Condition into which they have brought the Country—The Remedy, etc.

Mr. Editors: There is, so far as I remember, no war to be met with in history entirely analogous to the one now raging between the North and the South. That produced by an attempt on the part of three of the Swiss Cantons to separate themselves from the Confederation a few years since, in some respects, resembles it most nearly. That attempt, it will be remembered, was arrested, and the rebellious Cantons speedily reduced to submission by the arms of the Confederacy. It is frequently compared to our old Revolutionary struggle with the mother country, but there is scarcely any analogy between the two cases. The thirteen Colonies were not like the Southern States, equal in political rights with the other States of the British Empire. They possessed no sovereign power whatever. They were not, as we were, entitled to representation in the common Parliament of the British Union, but were mere Colonies—mere dependences upon the mother country. In an evil hour the administration of George Grenville, and afterward that of Lord North, attempted to impose an unjust tax upon the Colonies. This oppression was resisted, and the resistance was made the pretext for other oppressions more unjust still. The Colonies continued their resistance in a constitutional way for near ten years, by representations, remonstrances, and petitions for the redress of grievances; but all in vain. At length they took up arms, with the avowed object of enforcing such redress. They solemnly disclaimed all intention of separation from the parent State, for they were as loyal in their feelings of attachment to the British Constitution as were the inhabitants of Surrey or Cornwall. This resolute step they confidently expected would procure the desired redress; but the advice of all the ablest statesmen at that age—of Chatham, of Camden, of Burke, of Fox, of Rockingham, and others—were thrown away upon the narrow-minded monarch and the bigoted ministry which then governed the destinies of the British Empire. Still, in hope, they continued the struggle for one whole year. At length the British Parliament declared the Colonies out of the protection of the parent State. And then, at last, no other course was left them but to proclaim their independence, and defend it, if need be, with their life's blood. The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775, and on the 12th of April, 1776, the Provincial Congress of North Carolina "empowered their delegates in Congress to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances;" and on the 15th of the following month Virginia, through her Convention, instructed her delegates in the Continental Congress "to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and independent States, absolved from all allegiance to or dependence on the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain," and on the 4th of July following the ever memorable Declaration was made.

But how different has been the course of the secessionists! They seem to have resolved years ago that the Union should be destroyed, and then to have set themselves to work to forge such grievances as would seem to give them a decent pretext for the accomplishment of their premeditated scheme. The first effort was made in the days of nullification by the secessionists of South Carolina. The grievance then complained of was the tariff, although the State of South Carolina herself had been from the foundation of the Government nearly up to that period as strong an advocate of a high tariff as any State in New England. That question was compromised; South Carolina obtained all that she ostensibly demanded. A revenue tariff, with incidental protection, became the settled policy of the Government, and, except for a short period under the tariff of 1842, was never departed from. But still they were not satisfied. Immediately after the passage of Mr. Clay's compromise bill the newspaper organ of the secessionists at Washington declared "that the South could never be united on this tariff question, and that the slave question was the only one that could unite them." And Mr. Calhoun, if I mistake not, said the same thing in a speech at Abbeville, in South Carolina, about the same time; and of course was followed by all the lesser lights among his adherents. Then commenced that violent agitation of the slavery question which had nearly culminated upon the admission of California, in 1850. Again, by the efforts of those immortal statesmen of the last age, Messrs. Webster, Clay, and others, was the matter compromised.

The whole country at first appeared to be satisfied with the settlement, but it soon appeared that there were a number of restless spirits among the extremists of the South that would be satisfied with nothing short of a dissolution of the Union. Of this class of politicians W. L. Yancey may be fitly selected as representative man. He immediately began to agitate the question again. He went to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1852, as a delegate from the State of Alabama, and there proposed as the ultimatum on which he could continue to act with the Democratic party, and upon which, in his opinion, the Slave States could consent to remain in the Union, that the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in regard to slavery in the Territories should be incorporated into the Democratic platform. In this he failed, and therefore did not support the nominee of the Convention, Mr. Pierce. He could not, however, at that time, succeed in creating a great schism in the Democratic party, so great had been the calm which the compromise measures of 1850, had produced. In 1856 he again went to a delegate from the State of Alabama to the Cincinnati Convention with his old ultimatum in his pocket. Contrary to his wishes and expectations it was incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, and being thus left without an excuse, he supported Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency in the fall of that year. In the meantime however, that fatal measure, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, had been consummated. It was brought about by the extremists of the South, aided by a few partisan Democrats of the North. The avowed object of its author was to open to slavery the Territories north of the Missouri compromise line, notwithstanding the agreement of 1820 that said line should forever divide the Territories between the Slave and Free States. It is said, however, that the compromise of 1820, was unconstitutional, but what is that to the purpose? It was a most solemn compact between the two sections of the country, made for the settlement of a most perplexing question; and, without any refer-

ence to its constitutionality, should have been regarded as an organic law, and observed as sacredly as the Constitution itself.

The effect of this measure was great and rapid, and there can be but little doubt that it was such a majority of its authors contemplated. The result was the formation of a great party at the North opposed to the further extension of slavery, and which party very nearly succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Fremont, in 1856. After the election, this party seemed to be on the wane, until the anti-slavery spirit of the whole North was aroused to madness by an attempt on the part of Mr. Buchanan's Administration to force the LeCompton Constitution with slavery upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to the known and expressed wish of three-fourths of them. But for this most unjustifiable measure the Republican party would undoubtedly have divided down to moderate proportions; and even after this it is doubtful if they could have succeeded in the Presidential election of 1860 if the secessionists, with Yancey at their head, had not determined to make the election of 1860 a contest, and that they should succeed. After Mr. Yancey and his party had, against their wishes, succeeded in getting their ultimatum of non-intervention incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, they went to work to conjure up another to present to the Charleston Convention. Abandoning their doctrine of non-intervention, they went to the opposite extreme and demanded that the intervention of Congress for the protection of slavery in the Territories should constitute a part of the Charleston platform. This demand they well knew would not be complied with, nor did they desire that it should be. Their object was to procure the secession of the delegates of Cotton States from the Convention, and thus by defeating the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and rendering saunter the Democratic party, to insure the election of Mr. Lincoln, and thereby, *forfe* for themselves a grievance which would seem to justify them in the execution of their long meditated designs of destroying the Union.

All of this they accomplished, and the election of Mr. Lincoln, was perhaps hailed with greater joy at Charleston than at New York. I will do them the justice to say that they also claimed to have some other grievances; among them, that some of the Northern States by their statutes obstructed the execution of the fugitive slave law, but the only State that could complain much of this sort were willing to remain in the Union while South Carolina, the State which set the ball in motion, perhaps never lost a slave. But it must be borne in mind that no act of the National Government constituted any part of their grievances. They did not pretend that any act of Congress infringed their rights, and the decisions of the Supreme Court were mainly such as they would themselves have made. Nay, even at the very time of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, if the Cotton States had allowed their Senators and Representatives to remain, they would have had a decided majority in both Houses of Congress in favor of the extension of slavery, and in opposition to the policy of the party which elected him.

The great cause of complaint was, that a man opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories had been elected President of the United States according to the forms of the Constitution which he was sworn to defend and protect, and who disclaimed any other than constitutional means in the accomplishment of his objects. Under such circumstances it seems that if they had labored under any real grievance, their course was plain. They should have taken the course of our Revolutionary fathers. When the States assembled in Convention, instead of proceeding at once to declare their independence—for the idea of secession, peaceable of right, seems as *Publius* says to have exploded and given up the ghost—should clearly and concisely have stated what their grievances were and demanded redress in respectful, yet firm and decided terms. They should have exhausted every constitutional means of obtaining guarantees—if any were needed—by representation, by remonstrance, by petition; and, failing in all these, they should have done as our Revolutionary sires did—i. e. fight in the Union for their rights until they were driven out of it. Such a course would have procured for us, as it did for our fathers, the respect, the sympathy, and the assistance of other nations. Instead of that we have not a friend in Europe. But such was not the course which these—in their own estimation—wise statesmen chose to pursue. When such a course was suggested or recommended to them, they evaded it by a long list of magnificent promises which looked so splendid as almost to dazzle the mind with their brilliancy.

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constitution as to perpetual slavery in the States. What stronger guarantee could be given so far as the States were concerned it would be difficult to conceive. What then would have been left to quarrel about? The Territories. During the session of Congress which closed on the 4th of March, 1861, acts were passed to provide temporary governments for the three remaining new Territories, to wit, Colorado, Nevada, and Dacotah. These acts contain no trace or indication of the Wilmoit proviso, nor any other prohibition against the introduction of slavery, but, on the other hand, expressly declare, among other things, that "no law shall be passed impairing the rights of private property; nor shall any discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be in proportion to the value of the property taxed."

Now, when it is considered that all three of these Territories are north of 36 deg. 30 min., and that in the new Territory now owned by the United States south of that line *slavery actually exists and is recognized by the territorial law*, the question may well be asked, "what was there worth quarreling, much less fighting about?" Here was a settlement of the question in the Territories made by a Republican Congress, which gave the South all that, up to the time of the Charleston Convention, she had ever asked, and far more than she could hope to gain, in any event; by secession. Indeed I think it must now be apparent that secession, even if it could have been effected peaceably, would have been a remedy for the grievances of which they complained. Nay, so far as any grievances arising from a failure to obtain return of our fugitive slaves were concerned, I think it must now be apparent that it would have been an aggravation instead of a remedy for the evil. I think all calm and dispassionate men everywhere are now ready to admit that it would have been far better for us to have accepted the terms of secession, and preserved peace and the Union, than to have plunged this once happy country into the horrors of this desolating war, which has spread a pall over the whole land; has brought mourning into every family; has rendered hundreds of thousands of heartbroken desolate; has filled the land with maimed and disabled, with widows and orphans, and aghast poverty; has crowded our poor houses and almshouses with the maimed and disabled, and has made thousands of families and hundreds of millions of individuals unable to find the institution, for which they profess to have gone to war, in a thousand times greater jeopardy than ever before.

Such being the condition into which they have brought the country, the question presents itself, "Is there any remedy?" A full, complete, and adequate remedy there is not; for what can restore the loved ones lost—repair at once the desolation, or remove immediately the mourning from our land? Yet there is a remedy which, with the helping hand of time, will accomplish much, very much indeed, and which, with the energy that usually follows desolating wars, will perhaps remove most of its traces in a half century. This remedy is *peace, SPEEDY PEACE!* But they say that we are so situated that no proposition for peace can be made by us; that having proclaimed our independence, we must fight until it is voluntarily acknowledged by the United States, or until we are completely subjugated. On the meeting of the British Parliament, which took place on the 13th of December, 1792, the King, in his speech to the two Houses, intimated his intention of going to war with the French Republic. On moving the address in answer to the speech a memorable debate arose. On this occasion Charles James Fox delivered one of those powerful speeches which have made his name immortal, which have forever stamped him as the ablest of British debaters and the first of British statesmen. In the course of that speech he said:

"But we now disdain to negotiate. Why? Because we have no Minister at Paris. Why have we no Minister there? Because France is a Republic! And so we are to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a *punctilio* The road of common sense is simple, plain, and direct; that of pride and puerility is as tangled as it is serpentine."

In the impassioned language of Mr. Fox I would ask you to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a *punctilio*? Shall we pursue the path of pride and puerility, which is as tangled as it is serpentine; or shall we take the simple, plain, and direct road of common sense, which may lead to the happiest results? Four fifths of the people of that portion of North Carolina bordering for many miles on the Yadkin river, and I believe of the whole State are in favor of the latter course.

The one great demand of the people of this part of the State is *peace*—peace upon any terms that will not enslave and degrade us. They may perhaps prefer that the independence of the South should be acknowledged, but this they believe cannot now be obtained; nor, in viewing the situation of affairs, do they see much hope of it in the future. They naturally ask, if, with no means of recruiting to any extent, we cannot hold our own against the armies which the Yankees now have in the field, how can we meet them with their three hundred thousand new levies which will soon be in readiness, while they can keep their army recruited to a great extent, if not up to its maximum number, from adventurers who are constantly arriving in their ports from every country in Europe? But, if independence cannot be obtained, then they are for any terms that are honorable—any terms that do not degrade us. They would be willing to compromise upon the amendment of the Constitution proposed by Mr. Corwin from the Committee of Twenty-six, perpetuating slavery in the States to which I have before alluded. But in what precise way overtures shall be made, or the movement inaugurated, I leave to wiser men and able statesmen than myself to propose.

I would, however, suggest to the people to elect members to the next Congress who are in favor of an armistice of six months, and in the mean time of submitting all matters in dispute to a Convention of delegates from all the States, North and South, the delegates to be elected by the people themselves, in such manner as may be agreed upon by the two parties. Others there are who desire that the people of North Carolina should be consulted in their sovereign capacity through a Convention; that the Legislature should submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to the people, as was done in February, 1861. Such a Convention would undoubtedly speak the sentiments of the people of the State, citizens as well as soldiers, as all would be consulted. But I propose nothing definite, and only make these suggestions to bring the matter before the public. I would, however, most earnestly appeal to the friends of humanity throughout the State to use their utmost efforts to procure as speedily as possible an honorable peace. In the name of reason, of suffering humanity, and of the religion which we profess, would I appeal to the public men and statesmen of North Carolina and

especially to that eminent statesman who possesses in a greater degree than all others the confidence of the people of the State, and who has recently been elevated to a high place in the Confederate Government, to lend a helping hand and use their influence to bring about an honorable peace. And, lastly, I would appeal to the ministers and professors of our holy religion to pray constantly, without dictation of terms, to Almighty God for an honorable peace.

Having but recently occupied a large space in your columns, I feel that I am intruding, and will therefore, after expressing my obligations to you, close for the present. DAVIDSON. CLEMSONVILLE, (N. C.) July 16th, 1863.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His *Cedron Bitters*, or *Worm Gravel*, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his *Worm Lozenges*, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be obtained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influence of the soil, without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies. In a full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388. A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper-distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world. He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the CEDRON BITTERS one trial, and you will never use any others. It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER OR KIDNEYS; In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS; In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA; And in FEVER AND AGUE; It is deemed to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them. A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure. Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. June 19, 1863-3m.

ESTABLISHED 1760. PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer, 10 & 18 CHAMBERS ST., (Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz: BROWN SNUFF. Macao, Demigro, Pure Virgin, Coarse Rappee, Natchitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen. YELLOW SNUFF. Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality. TOBACCO. Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, S. Jago, Long, P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet, No. 1, Sweet Scented Ormoco, Canaster, No. 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish, No. 1 & 2, mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. April 24, 1863-1y. Farm for Sale. I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenton, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains 160 ACRES of good land, over half of it being excellent bottom land, and as remainder lies well for cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well improved grass. The improvements are comfortable, and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock. A good bargain will be given to any one wishing to purchase a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it. There is another farm near by of 200 ACRES, which can be had on reasonable terms. J. W. FRENCH. Frankfort, August 5, 1863-3m. *Paris Citizen insert to amount of \$3 and send bill to this office for payment.

Medical Notice. I HAVE associated DOCTOR W. H. GARDNER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. HUGH RODMAN. Frankfort, August 12, 1863-3m.

Glendale Female College. The next session will commence on the SECOND MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863. Its buildings and other accommodations are ample and elegant. Its teachers, in the literary and ornamental departments, are unsurpassed. Its course of instruction is as thorough and extended as any other, and its patrons are among the best educated and most liberal minded and professors in the best western male colleges. For catalogues, information, and admission direct to Rev. J. G. MONFORT, D. D., Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio. August 17, 1863-1m.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE.

Over \$200,000 Worth of Property Offered.

UNDER a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, a public sale will be made, at the residence of THOMAS S. PAGE, two miles from Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 8th day of September, 1863, viz: 50 head of Cattle—Milch Cows, Oxen, Bulls, and Steers. 37 Horses, Mares, Mules—Broke and unbroke. 90 Sheep, and 140 head of Hogs—various ages. 1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, 1 Rockaway, 1 Express Wagon—with sets of Harness. Wagon, Carts, &c., &c. Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machines. Household and Kitchen Furniture. A lot of seasoned Plank and Scantling. A large lot of Stone Coal. 30 Slaves, of various ages—Children to be sold with their mothers. Products of the Farm—consisting of Corn in the field, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Hay, in the Stack. Many Vegetables in the Soil.

If not previously sold, there will be offered. 820 Acres of Land.

well improved, all in a body. If not thus wanted, it will be offered in parcels, as follows: 1. About 250 to 300 acres, in the home place—a beautiful location—richly supplied with everything conducing to comfort, convenience and pleasure—plants, trees, shrubs, and evergreen, decorating the grounds—large market garden—extensive barns of frame work, dwelling and servant's houses of large capacity. A greenhouse with furnace and fixtures. A mill, with French burrs and horse power. 2. A tract of about 70 ACRES—supposed to be about 15 ACRES in full bearing, (some vines—vine dresser's houses—Press house and fixtures—a large stone arching wine cellar, with a full supply of wine casks, tubs, &c., &c.) 3. Another vineyard of about 40 ACRES—5 ACRES of which are in full bearing Catawba vines, with other fruits—comfortable tenant's houses. There is a contract with Mr. Vogler, a vine-dresser and wine-maker running with these two last named tracts for about 16 years, which may be extended. 4. A tract of about 490 ACRES, binding on the Kentucky river, forming an extensive acre skirted about with forest hill sides—a convenient landing—comfortable buildings of heavy logs and frame work—large orchard—two superior springs—located to make an extensive Hay farm with capacity to produce over 400 tons annually. This tract, if inducement is offered, will be divided. The lands and slaves will be offered at public sale on the day of sale if not previously disposed of.

There is also offered at PRIVATE SALE the following lots and lands, viz:

- 17 vacant lots in Chicago, Illinois.
- About 2,000 acres of land binding on the Ohio river, in Union county, Ky., traversed by rich coal veins.
- Undivided interest in 1,450 acres, in Hopkins county, Kentucky—also extensive coal privileges near by, the veins estimated to be 9 to 10 feet in thickness.
- About 1,000 acres of land, in Livingston county, Ky.
- Lots in the city of Louisville.
- A large brick residence in Frankfort.
- An undivided interest in the Kanawha Coal & Oil Company.
- Lots and Stock, in La Crescent, Minnesota.
- An undivided interest in valuable lands

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1863.

We have received no additional official returns of the election since our last issue. We have heretofore published the returns from 106 counties which foot up as follows, viz:

Thomas E. Bramlette, for governor.....	67,949
Charles A. Wickliffe, for governor.....	17,357
Total vote.....	85,306
Bramlette's majority.....	50,592

There are still 4 counties to hear from.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says that Mr. John Brough, candidate for Governor in Ohio, answered in the negative the following question propounded to him, at Hamilton, Ohio:

"If the States now in rebellion were to propose a return to the Union, with the institution of slavery recognized and protected as it once was under the present Constitution, would you, as Governor of Ohio, favor the acceptance of the proposition?"

In other words that he was opposed to the war ending without slavery being abolished. We had been lead to believe, from reading the Commercial, that such was not the position of Mr. Brough. If such, however, is his position, it must be looked upon as a misfortune that the great State of Ohio, will have no other choice in the selection of a Governor, than between Vallandigham, a rebel Sympathizer, and Brough, a conditional Union man, and a radical of the worst sort.

Those loyal citizens who are desirous of obtaining the release of their deluded relatives, should bear in mind the letter of instructions from Col. William Hoffman, Commissioner General of Prisoners, in relation to the release of prisoners of war, dated Washington the 6th inst. It says:

"Prisoners of war are not permitted to take the oath of allegiance and be discharged, unless some sufficient reason is urged for granting this indulgence. It must be shown to the satisfaction of the officer who presents the case, that the applicant was forced into the rebel service against his will, and has taken the first opportunity to endeavor to free himself from it, or it may be granted as a favor to his family or friends, they being all loyal people and vouching for his sincerity in desiring to become a loyal citizen; or it may be granted on account of the youth of the applicant, it being shown that he was led away by vicious companions, his Union friends guaranteeing his future good conduct. Cases must be presented substantially after this manner, with all the papers, through this office, for the approval of the Secretary of War, on whose order alone the discharge can be granted. The oath of allegiance must be without qualification, and it must be understood that under no circumstance does the discharge carry with it an exemption from any of the duties of a citizen."

If the papers in Kentucky were to publish these instructions it would save much unnecessary trouble and disappointment on the part of those who wish to obtain the release of friends, when there would be no justification for the government to grant their request.

"CARTER SISTERS ZOZAVE TROUPE."—We call attention to the advertisement of three entertainments to be given on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday nights, at Metropolitan Hall, by this troupe. We have seen numerous complimentary notices of them in our exchanges, and have also heard them highly spoken of by those who have witnessed their performances, and have no doubt that all who patronize their levees will be highly gratified.

CAPT. J. H. BLINCO ARRESTED.—The Louisville Journal of Aug 24th, says we have received intelligence from Elizabethtown that Capt. J. H. Blinco, of the rebel army, was arrested in that place on Thursday by the military authorities. He is said to have been recruiting for the rebel army at the time of his arrest and previously also. It is thought that some, or perhaps all, of his recruits will be caught.

COLONEL LUCK.—The Cincinnati Commercial understands that this officer, who, for six or eight months past, has been the Commandant of Covington and Newport, has been relieved from duty by General Cox, and Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Keith appointed in his stead. Covington and Newport have been made one military post, with the headquarters in Covington. Colonel Keith is required to report hereafter to General Tilton.

Governor Curtin has just been presented with a gold headed cane by the One Hundred and Seventy-third regiment Pennsylvania Militia. The cane was made from a piece of wood taken from the rebel iron-clad Merrimac.

U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 6, NEW ATANY, AUGUST 22.
DR. THOS. W. FREY.—Dear Sir: In a hasty examination, with the microscope, of the specimens of water from the Ohio river, sent yesterday, I find the "green scum" is due entirely to the presence of immense quantities of confervoid algae, (*Nostocacea*).

With the imperfect facilities at hand for determining the exact species of this confervoid, I suppose it to be *trichosira rectus* (Levaux). The specimens also contained some interesting infusorial animalcules, most of which, however, I have previously met with in the neighboring springs and marshes, as *maivellacea*, *volvocinae*, *desmids*, &c. There is nothing unusual, I think, about this aquatic vegetation but its abundance. Some peculiar state of the atmosphere or the water, doubtless, favors its production.

Yours respectfully,
E. S. CROSIER.

Clear as mud.

The Stars and Stripes Wave Over Fort Sumpter.

The Louisville Journal has seen a private despatch, entitled to all credit, which gives the cheering intelligence that Sumpter has been taken, and that the American flag waves over its battered ramparts!

Half Fare.

It will be seen, from the following notice of Sam'l Gill, Superintendent of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads that the fare on these roads has been reduced to about half price on the occasion of the Inauguration of General Bramlette:

Louisville & Frankfort and Frankfort & Lexington Railroads.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

TICKETS for the round trip from Louisville to Frankfort will be sold for THREE DOLLARS. These tickets will be good for Monday afternoon and Tuesday going, and on Tuesday and Wednesday, 1st and 2d September, returning, Aug. 26, 1863. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Lexington for Frankfort at 7 1/2 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, September 1st—and returning, will leave Frankfort at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare, for round trip, \$1.00, good for this day and train only. The Company have not passenger cars for all who may wish to go, but will seat other cars. Aug. 26, 1863. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Diamond Breastpin Lost!

COL. MORGAN LOST, BETWEEN THE INSTITUTE and the Church of the Assension, Sunday morning, the 23d inst., A DIAMOND BREASTPIN, worth a few hundred dollars, but more valuable to him because he had worn it a great part of his lifetime.

The finder will be rewarded to the full amount of its pecuniary value.

The Louisville Journal says, the "last ditch" theory has been abandoned by the rebels. They recognize subjugation as possible, but insist that they can still hold out for a time by turning guerrillas and bushwhackers. Thus a writer in the Mobile News says that if driven from the open field they can fire from behind "friendly trees." If the rebels, driven from the field of civilized warfare, resort to a system of murdering from behind "friendly trees," they may perhaps get more strongly and permanently attached to their "friendly trees" than they just now expect. We guess the rebels had better go back to their "last ditch" and let the "friendly trees" alone if the trees will let them alone.

Mr. Noyes, in his book of "Sketches of the War," tells the best story we have seen of the way "Yankee" coolness puts down female insolence in rebeldom. A splendidly besided and befeathered female of the Jeff Davis flock, in passing one of our soldiers gave the skirts of her dress the usual dirt to show her contempt for the tribe, and the soldier retorted by the following bit of torture:

"Why, marm, how dirty your stockings are? Just look at 'em!" Down went female skirts and female pride at the same instant, while a hearty laugh from his comrades winged the sarcastic shaft and sent it well home.

DRAFTED EDITOR.—HOW HE TAKES IT.—The Editor of the Cuba (N. Y.) True Patriot has drawn a prize, and the chap says in his last paper: "Here we are! Having received a polite invitation from the Provost Marshal of this District to attend a select party which is to come off somewhere down South, we this week take leave of the readers of the True Patriot for a longer or shorter period, as God wills it. In other words, we have been drafted into the United States service, and 'we are coming, Father Abraham,' one hundred and ninety-seven pounds strong. We have only time to state that we do not grumble because we have been struck. Not a bit of it! The draft is bully. Let it go!"

GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.—John W. Goodwin, formerly member of Congress from Maine, and lately Chief Justice of Arizona Territory, has been appointed Governor of Arizona, in the place of John A. Gurley, deceased. It is understood, says an exchange, that the appointment was conferred at the request of the other officers of the Territory. Mr. Turner, of Iowa, has been appointed Chief Justice in the place of Mr. Goodwin.

The following is the language of Major General Halleck to the agent for the exchange of prisoners: "It is directed that, immediately on receiving official or other authentic information of the execution of a prisoner, you are to inform the agent of the execution of the prisoner, and to assure him that the Government of the United States will proceed to retaliate for every similar barbarous violation of the laws of civilized war."

At the last dates from Dixie gold was at sixteen hundred per cent. premium. That's the condition of things our rebel sympathizers want established here.

A terrible riot occurred at Danville, Ill., growing out of politics on Monday. Five persons were killed, including the sheriff of the county, and a number were wounded.

General Hooker is expected to resume active service on the 1st of September, either in a separate command or as commander of a corps in the Army of the Potomac.

General Burnside, before he left Camp Nelson, on his march toward East Tennessee, issued an order which, if strictly enforced, will be productive of great benefit. We append a copy:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, CAMP NELSON, Aug. 14th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 2.

I. The General commanding calls upon all members of his command to remember that the present campaign takes them through a friendly territory, and that humanity and the best interests of the service require that the peaceable inhabitants be treated with kindness, and that every protection be given by the soldiers to them and to their property.

II. Officers will enforce the strictest discipline to prevent straggling, any ill treatment of citizens, depredations or willful destruction of private property; and each officer will be held strictly responsible for offenses of such nature, committed by men under his command.

III. No prisoners will be liberated on parole, but will be conducted under guard to the authorities appointed to receive them.

IV. It must also be distinctly understood that this war is conducted for national objects, and that any desire which may exist on the part of soldiers to avenge their private wrongs must yield to a proper observance of the well established usages of civilized warfare.

V. Prisoners of war, particularly the wounded, will be treated with every consideration consistent with their safe keeping, and any ill treatment or insults offered to them will be severely punished.

VI. Whenever regimental evening dress parades are held, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer to see that the Chaplain, or some other person, in his absence, holds some short religious service, such as the reading of a portion of the Scripture, with appropriate prayer for the protection and assistance of Divine Providence.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

OLD ABE'S LAST JOKE.—A friend has related to us the following excellent joke, and vouches for its truthfulness: A few weeks since a Colonel was dismissed from the service by order of the President upon charges of disloyalty. The Colonel, feeling that he had been grossly misapprehended by malicious enemies, secured papers from a number of our Generals and other influential men refuting the charges and requesting his reinstatement; and repaired to Washington to submit his case to the President. After the usual ceremony an interview was granted, and the President received his papers requesting him to call again in the course of a few hours during which time he would give his attention to the case. The Colonel called at the appointed time, and was cordially received by the President and informed that the evidence they contained were satisfactory, and injustice had evidently been done in dismissing him. The Colonel was thereupon reinstated. The President then put the following interrogatories to the Colonel: "Now Colonel, I have acted upon your case, and I know you to be one of my most bitter political opponents. I desire to ask you if you are convinced in your own mind that I am honest, and desire to do justice to all parties regardless of their political proclivities, and whether you believe that I have acted impartially throughout my administration?"

The Colonel replied: "I am prone to acknowledge that you have done me justice, that you are honest, and have always done what you deemed right and just in all such cases."

"Well, Colonel," replied the President, "You are evidently satisfied of my loyalty and integrity, and you have, perhaps, been wronged. I now propose to promote you to a Brigadier-General, providing you will allow me to fully test your loyalty beyond what papers you have produced. If you are a loyal man and a War Democrat you can surely have no objection."

The Colonel, as a matter of course, felt highly elated at this unexpected favor, and earnestly stated that he was prepared to submit to any requirements calculated to test his loyalty, and expressed his delight in complying with the demand, since his Excellency had shown such confidence in him, as to honor him with such an enviable position.

"Well, Colonel," replied Old Abe, as a merry twinkle danced in his eyes, "I promote you to the command of a negro brigade, and I hope that you will prove yourself as loyal as you are represented, and do honor to the high trust to which you are assigned."

The Democracy of the Colonel was violently jarred at this announcement, and straightening himself to his full length, here replied:

"Mr. President, I thank you for the temporary pleasure you have conferred upon me in building up an air castle of such extraordinary dimensions, and thus sweeping it down with one stroke. While I admire the joke, I most respectfully beg leave to decline serving in any such d—n capacity."

ROBBER.—The United States Express Company's safe was robbed in St. Louis last Monday night of sixty thousand dollars. No clue to the thief or thieves has been found out.

SURGEONS WANTED.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that Dr. H. M. Prentice, Medical Officer on General Fry's staff, is in want of Regimental Surgeons, to report at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, immediately. Dr. Prentice is now in Columbus, Ohio.

The Richmond Whig calls Gen. Meade "an ass." We suppose it will call Gen. Gilmore a Sumpter-mule.—Prentice.

General Bragg has had a soldier shot for killing a cow. We hope Bragg will get the hide. He deserves it.—Prentice.

Gen. Grant smoked a cigar while he was going out from his works to accept the surrender of Vicksburg. Gen. Gilmore, not being addicted to "small vices" seems disposed, in his little affair with Charleston, to let her do the smoking.—Prentice.

The Confederate Government has what it calls a treasury building at Richmond. It has no more use for a wooden-legged man has for corn planters, or John Morgan for comb and hair brush.—Prentice.

A chap down in Connecticut, after the passage of the conscription act, got married to evade the draft. He now says, if he can get a divorce he will enlist, as he must fight, he would rather do so for his country.

A maiden's aim is generally single, like herself.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session the Legislature. August 23, 1863-tc.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-tc.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-tc.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky. Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1863. August 12 1863-tc.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature. Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1837-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863-tc.

We are authorized to announce ABRAHAM GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-tc.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. August 17, 1863-tc.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863-tc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. J. H. WATERMAN'S English, Classical and Mathematical High School, WILL BEGIN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1863, at his residence in South Frankfort. August 23, 1863-tf.

Colonization Notice. The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

School Notice. THE MISSES SMITH WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School, in South Frankfort, (in the school-room formerly occupied by Mr. Fall), on the SECOND WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (the 9th inst.)

For particulars see Circulars, which may be had on inquiry of the Rev J. N. Norton and Col. James J. Miller. June 22, 1863-tsl.

Positively For Three Nights Only!

FROM the Assembly Rooms, Broadway, New York, will open at METROPOLITAN HALL, On Wednesday, Sept. 2d, 1863, and continue every Night, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

The Gigantic

POLYORAMA OF THE WAR!!

Just finished at the enormous expense of \$10,000!—Fast and comprehensive, officially authentic, and minute in all its details. These scenes were painted with scrupulous fidelity by a corps of celebrated artists of New York City, and commenced with the first breaking out of hostilities, and has been in steady progress down to the present time—showing every event of importance connected with this terrible contest, from the first drum signal at Sumpter down to the last Grand Battle, and profuse with startling Dramatic Effects. This work is entirely new, and on a scale of magnificence never before attempted. The fire and smoke of the advancing host are seen, and the thunder of cannon and the din of the battle-fall full upon the ears of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with a distinctness and vividness maddening reality. The beholder has before him, truthful to life in every particular, the Great Battles, with all their stirring Details, with a graphic view of Cities, Fortifications, Fleets and Armies, the Struggle in Virginia, the War in the West, the Contest in the East, on the Ocean, the Campaign in the South, Scenes in Camp Life, and Scenes of Sad and Mournful Interest.

An Explanation of all the Scenes will be given at each of these Entertaining Exhibitions.

WAR IN THE WEST!

The Second Great Battle of the War, the Battle of Springfield; Gallant Charge of the First Iowa Cavalry; Battle of the Rebel Cavalry; Death of Gen. Lyon.

The Great Naval Expedition—Bombardment of Fort Walker, and Beauregard's Retreat of the Garrison and Evacuation of the Ports.

The Siege of Fort Donelson—Three days conflict; the Destruction and Capture of an entire Division of the Rebel Army; Storming of the Fort; the Great Decisive Bayonet Charge on the Rebel Outworks, and Surrender of the Fort.

The War On The Mississippi—The Bombardment and Capture of Island No. 10; National Fleet of Mortar Boats Bombarding the Fort during the Storm.

The Battle Of Pea Ridge—The Triumph of General Sigel.

The Great Contest Of The West—The battle of Pittsburg Landing; two days of the most desperate fighting; final and victorious charges of the Union troops, and disorderly retreat of the Rebel army.

Great Battles Before Richmond—The week of gigantic struggles; the battles of Malvern Hills. The National army abandoning their position on the Pamunky river; burning of the White House and immense stores; Invasion of Maryland by the Rebels; the great battle of Antietam—the mightiest battle ever fought on this continent.

ADMISSION.....50 cents. CHILDREN AND SERVANTS.....25 cents. Liberal arrangements made with Sabbath and Public Schools on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock. Children then admitted at 10 cents. JOHN H. BOWART, Business Agent.

Doors open at quarter before 7 o'clock, and to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock precisely. Aug. 23, 1863-tf.

Variety—Lines by a Young Lady.

When I regard that plumage gay,
By Nature's bounty all conferred,
I often feel disposed to say:
Would I were clothed as yonder bird.

But oh, that moult! To appear
In dishabille until 'twas o'er,
To get a dress but once a year,
And wear one fashion evermore!

When I consider all those things,
I check the wish that seems absurd,
And sigh no more for golden wings—
I'd not be clothed like yonder bird.

AT METROPOLITAN HALL!!

THE CARTER SISTERS

FOURVE TROUPE.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!!

SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY!!

August 29, 31, and September 1, 1863.

August 26, 1863-tf.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls tend to entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Fisk, who has purchased his entire stock on hand, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, resolved since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms. Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to J. W. FISK, 126 N. 3d St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. No. 6, 1863-wkly.

DENTAL CARD.

G. GRANVILLE SAMUEL, M. D., DENTIST, OF ST. LOUIS.

THE solicitation of his friends, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort, and the surrounding country, for a limited time. OFFICE—At Mrs. Geo. W. Triplett's, South Frankfort. August 26, 1863-tf.

House and Lot for Sale.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE AND LOT, in the city of Frankfort, on the West side of Main street, above the Capitol Hotel, known as the Jno. P. Cammack property. Any one wishing to purchase can apply to Nelson Alley, in Frankfort, or to me, near the Buck Run Church, in Franklin county, who will make known the price, and terms of payment.

JOHN W. MAXIN, Agent for the House.

City Ordinance.

Selling, Giving, or Lending Liquor to Negroes. Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, That the Ordinance of this Board, passed July 1, 1862, in relation to selling, giving, or lending intoxicating liquors to slaves, do, be and the same is hereby so amended, let. That said Ordinance shall apply to free negroes as well as slaves.

2d. That the informer in all cases and under all circumstances, shall be a competent witness under said Ordinance; and that the reward of one fourth of the penalty, which the City gives the informer, shall in no wise invalidate his testimony.

3d. This Ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

By order of the Board, O. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: Jas. W. BACHELOR, City Clerk. Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863-St.

City Ordinance.

Concerning Dogs running at large in the City limits. Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, That all persons owning, or having the control, or possession of any dog or dogs, within the limits of said City, be and they are hereby required to keep such dog or dogs, confined within their own premises, and if permitted to run at large, such persons are hereby required to have their dogs securely muzzled during such time as the Mayor of said City, by his proclamation, may designate.

2d. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor of said City be and he is hereby empowered to issue his proclamation requiring a full compliance with the foregoing section of this Ordinance, at any time and for any period of time, not exceeding ninety days, whenever he may deem it necessary for the public safety.

3d. In the issuing of the Mayor's proclamation, any dog shall be found running at large at any time during the period designated in said proclamation, without being securely muzzled, the owner or person in possession of such dog, shall be liable to a fine of twenty dollars; and if any such dog is found at large the second time within said period, in addition to a fine of twenty dollars, to be assessed against the owner or possessor, it shall be the duty of any peace officer, under an order of the Police Judge of said City, to kill said dog.

4d. All cases arising under the foregoing ordinance, to be tried and determined before the Police Judge of the City of Frankfort, and said Ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

By order of the Board, O. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: J. W. BACHELOR, City Clerk. Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863-St.

United States Five-Twenties Loan.

I WILL furnish United States 5 per cent. bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par. Apply to me at Farmers Bank. J. B. TEMPLE. Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863-tf.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the Board of Directors of the Frankfort, Lexington, and Versailles Turnpike Road Company for a renewal of a Certificate for 10% share of Stock, Nov. 10 to 20% in said Company, at their meeting, in the month of October next, the certificate, which was heretofore given me, having been lost.

E. A. BRAWNER August 7, 1863-lm.

INAUGURAL RECEPTION HOP,

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THERE will be an Inaugural Reception Hop on TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1863 at half-past 8 o'clock. Gov. Jas. F. Robinson, President; J. M. Hewitt, Jr., Secretary; William A. Gaines, Treasurer. Vice Presidents.—Judge Mason Brown, E. H. Taylor, Sr., J. H. Garrard, Orlando Brown, D. C. Wickliffe.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.—Gen. J. W. Finnell, S. Black, Jas. H. Boyer, John M. Hewitt, Jr., E. Taylor, William Starling, Wm. H. Shedd, Jas. P. Tureman, Uberto Kooner. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—A. C. Keenon, Wm. A. Gaines, E. H. Taylor, Jr., Jas. W. Batchelor, R. P. Pepper, Wm. H. Gray, Edgar Keenon, A. G. Cammack, Sam. S. Clay.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.—Gen. J. F. Robinson, Jr., Jas. Harlan, Jr., Dr. J. C. Thos. A. Theobald, Yoder Brown, J. C. Page, Chas. Haydon, R. W. Watson, C. G. Russell, J. W. Russell, Jr., A. H. McClure, E. M. Bolton. Frankfort, August 21, 1863-tf.

Proposals for Boxes.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 18, 1863. SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 31st day of September, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for making and delivery of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY boxes, for packing the public books for distribution.

They must be made of good seasoned plank, three fourths of an inch thick—100 of said boxes to be 18 inches deep, by 22 inches square, 100 to be 18 inches deep, by 22 inches square, and 75 to be 12 inches deep, by 22 inches square. The same to be well and securely nailed with 8-penny nails, and in every respect to be made in compliance with the specimens which are to be seen at this office. Said boxes to be delivered at the Book Bindery of A. C. Keenon, on or before the 15th day of September, 1863.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and endorsed "Proposals for Boxes." Bond, with approved security, and the penalty of \$500, will be required of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful discharge of the contract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 31st day of September.

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State. Aug. 19, 1863-tf.

Dwelling Houses for Sale.

TWO desirable DWELLING HOUSES, centrally located, in Frankfort, for sale. For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN BALTZELL, Frankfort, or Dr. JOHN GOODMAN, 3rd and Walnut Sts., Louisville, Ky. August 19, 1863-lm.

STATE FAIR,

HELD AT LOUISVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 13th TO 19th, 1863.

PREMIUMS OPEN TO THE WORLD!

FIRST DAY—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Ponies and Riders.

SECOND DAY—Blooded Horses, Mules and Riding Ring.

